# THE INDIANA STATE SENTINEI

VOL. XXIII, NO. 7.

where he has remained most of the time until the | right assumed to arrest and punish men not for

21st inst., when he left for the Union lines. He crimes which they have committed, but for those

has been conscripted three times; but by claiming which, at some future day, they may be inclined

From the New York Herald.

Statement of a Refugee from

The following is his account of himself:

swer-he had to go into the army or to jail.

down to the blockade on her.

NEAR WILMINGTON, &c.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., MONDAY, JULY 20, 1863.

## PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AT THE NEW SENTINEL OFFICE, NO. 2 SOUTH MERIDIAN STREET,

#### ELDER, HARKNESS, & BINGHAM Proprietors.

TERMS OF WEEKLY SENTINELS

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in .ll cases, paid in advance. Legal advertisement inserted at the expense of the attorneys ordering, and not delayable for the legal proceed-legs, but collectable at our usualtime. Publishers not-ernment of this country. [Applause ] I do not like accountable for the accuracy of legal advertisements beyoud the amount charged for their publication.

ELDEE, HARKNESS & BINGHAM, Proprietors Indiana State Sentinel J. M. TILFORD, President Ingianapolis Journal Company.

THEDAILYSENTINEL Will be sent by mail or express to subscribers at any would rather fight than eat. I ventured to sugpoint for sixty cents a month, or seven dollars a year. All subscriptions invariably in advance. Address ELDER HARKNESS, & BINGHAM.

#### Fom the New York Daily News, July 6. Speech of an Eloquent Irish Orator at the Academy of Music, in New York City, on the 4th of July.

the concluding speaker, the audience greeting | those who make money by it, and those who talk

#### in substance as follows: R. O'GORMAN ESQ.'S ADDRESS.

as large as Great Britain. Next you heard the voice again come out for peace, for compromisvoice of the gentleman who is not, but ought to but all I can say now is, "God defend the right. be Governor of Connecticut. Governor Parker The Government of the United States has been did not speak to you, but was present, and, in the to a great extent unfortunately a Government of presence of these three gentlemen, these three party, and the present Administration is particu-States have shaken hands, and here to day vowed larly open to that accusation. I have remarked that there should be for them and their people one in the policy of the Republican party a tendency policy, of Union if possible, but our liberties at I believe, incongruous with a republican form of all hazards. [Great applause.] Before the Union government. This policy is centralizationwas, these liberlies were inherent and inalienable. taking away rights from States and individuals They were not given to us by the Union, not and gathering them adroitly to one center. Now granted to us by any parchment, but God gave the principle upon which the American Union is them to every brave and honest man upon the founded is precisely the reverse of that. The earth, and of these principles the Declaration of principle of the Union is diversity, State sov-Independence and Constitution was simply declare ereignty, State rights. Centralization is despotatory. [Applause.] You heard that every citizen of ism; State rights is freedom. [Applause.] And the State of Ohio had awakened to a sense of when I am asked to increase the power of the the deep injury and wrong done to one of them. Government of the nation by placing armies in Mr. Vallandigham, and the voice of their repre- their hands, over which they have complete and sentative before you, sounding from here, will supreme control, I confess that I fear very much awaken among them a new sense of conviction that under the pretext of restoring the Union, we that in any contest for liberty New York will be are helping to destroy our liberties. Do you ask ready with her assistance [Applause ] It should what then is to be done? I say the first thing to be to us a new incentive. True, we are in great be done is to arm the State of New York to the danger; the greater, therefore, should be our teeth. [Great applause.] Arm it, and arm it at courage. We have not been thoroughly awake once. The course is safe, and can harm nobody, to our danger. With what horror would it fill us The Governor will do his duty, and if he wants to see a boat's crew swept over the falls of Ni- money let him get it by voluntary subscription agara, wrangling and quarreling with each other Let the State be armed and its soldiers drilled about how to escape until all chance for escape and disciplined, [a voice, "And commanded by should be past; but to see a nation great, though | State rights men," | commanded by its command young, bearing on its head the crown of unex er-in-chief, the Governor of the State. Then ampled prosperity, to see that nation with its own they will be ready for their own protection. The insane hands tearing its own breasts and glorying | State of New York has never proved recreant to in the wounds it inflicts, is a sight to make the its duty, and it will not do so now. A few days angels weep. There are very few really disloyal ago the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania men in the nation, and the disloyal men are not called for help to resist an invasion, and the Gov always to be found in the places where we are ernor sent men to belp them almost before the mostly told to look for them. [Applause.] That Pennsylvanians had awakened to a sense of their man, who in an hour of peril like this, prefers the | imminent danger. [Applause.] Let our soldiers interests of himself or his party to the interests be drilled, then, not merely for parade in the of the country, whether he be in the Cabinet, the streets, but in camps of instruction, and let them counting house or the field, is disloyal; and the be prepared as men to defend the rights of our man who strives honestly and to the extent of his State. When that is done we will need no longer intelligence, to do his duty as a citizen toward his Provost Marshals in New York; it will be no country and in the discharge of that duty tells longer necessary for gallant afficers to be fretting publicly what he believes to be the truth, that their glorious souls in contentions with old man, though he be found in Fort Lafayette, is a women, and acting as policemen, while they loval man. [Great applause.] Now, fellow cit | might be winning fame with their swords in the izens, words ought to be used in their proper field. There is no blinking the fact that the meanings. Do not suppose that you are dealing union of these States may be destroyed. The with an insurrection or rebellion-the movement events of an hour may procure its final at the South is no disorderly emeute of dis dissolution. I do not believe it myself. I affected citizens. Once it was so; there was very hope that God, who guided its discovery and little union in the South, but we made them settlement, and has thus far prospered us, will united, and more shame for us. [Applause.] We not desert us in the hour of our trial, if we here at the North adopted the disgraceful policy will only be true to ourselves. But although the of bringing home war to the doors of unarmed Union fall, liberty may be preserved, and the and defenseless citizens. There were many at State may be sovereign vet. Have we not four the South who looked upon the eld Union with millions of people, a great territory, bounded on love and reverence, and hoped again to see the one side by the vast ocean, and on another by the old flag of the Union wave over them, but we lakes, with harbors, railroads and canals; and can have made that flag to them an emblem of havoc we not lift this little piece of land high enough and ruin, and implanted in their hearts a heritage above the troubled waters to be a freehold for of bitter and imperishable hatred. Though I humanity forever? [Applause.] Do not supshould stand alone. I will, for the sake of the pose that a vast territory is necessary for freehorer of this nation among nations, raise my dom. Attica was not larger than this little island voice in protest against this disgraceful and un- on which we stand, yet think how great and glocivilized warfare. [Great applause.] It is no rious, how rich and strong, was its life, and what apology to say that the Southern soldiers have it has done for the world. It was in the midst of done so to in burning our ships; let them be re despotic nations, rich in territories and population, proved for their wrong, but let us not lay the yet has outlived them all. Where now are Nin flattering unction to our souls that our sins may eveh, Carthage and Tyre? They are gone; their be kept hidden from the eyes of watchful na- language is forgotten, and almost their place upon tions-from my heart do I wish that they might the earth. Go to Athens, and there you will still be. The South is united and their armies are see the old Acropolis lifting up to the sun its marching upon us; who knows but their diadem of pillars, proclaiming to mankind to cannon are now hurling death among those come there and learn how noble is liberty. What dear to us on the soil of Pennsylvania, and what do men mean by a strong government, a dictamay be the result to the nation? If we continue torship, an oligarchy? These are the weakest still, the people not trusting the Government and forms of government; there is but one that is the Government not trusting the people, there is strong—that which rests on the will of its citi-nothing for us but disgraceful defeat. How are we to become unanimous? The Government has still. Let us protect to the last the inalienable one plan-that all the people in the North are to | rights of citizens; let us stand by ourselves, and concur with the notions of the Government and God will stand by us. I think we have an official its party, or retire to the Dry Tortugas. [Ap at the head of our State that is fit to lead our plause and laughter.] This is well explained by State and guide it aright; Lord help us if we misthe phrase "unconditional loyalty," which means take him, but I, for one, beve confidence in Ho that you must not discuss any public question ratio Seymour. [Applause.] Let us do our duwithout you discuss it in a tone favorable to the ty by him, let us remember that each State in its Government and the Republican party; indeed, inherent sovereignty is independent in itself you must not even stay silent, [laughter,] but Then we are for the Union as long as it can be you must come out point blank in favor of the supported, but we are for liberty at all events, Government, whether you like it or not. You and in defense of liberty "we pledge our lives, must read just what papers the Government likes; our fortunes and our sacred honor." [Great apyou must receive just what telegrams the Gov. plause ! ernment chooses to concoct; you must get all your information upon public affairs precisely as the Government thinks proper to give it to you: you are indeed required to reduce yourselves to the condition of little children, "open your mouth and shut your eyes, and see what you will get." [Applause and laughter.] This policy officers now tower in military reputation and in has been tried before. The English Governthe confidence of the people above all others now ment tried it in Ireland, and the result you know. Louis XVI of France tried it. He put as many Ohio have reason to be proud that their respec-as he thought proper, of those who tive States have furnished such able and eminent disagreed with him, into the Bastile, and military leaders the people having borne as long as they Gen. Meade, too, the new hero of the Army o could, went up to it and with their naked hands the Potomac, is also a Democrat. The Presi tore the foul thing down, stone by stone. And dent, stubborn as a mule, refused to listen to the

WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL, and laughter ] The Secretary of State is re ported to have boasted to Lord Lyons that touching a little bell to his right hand, he could order the arrest of a citizen of Ohio, (and he has done it,) and again of a citizen of New York. ["He cannot do it;" cries of "No, no,"] and no power

except that of the President could set them at liberty-more than the Queen of England could do. Even with a form of government not re publican, and with all the strong feelings of reverence among Englishmen for the lady whose virtues have so endeared her to them both as woman and as Queen, such an unwarrant-Additions can be made to Clubs at any time at the above bell sounds reverberating to my ear, and swells rates. The names will be printed on each paper, without louder and louder, into a tocsin which shall arouse the American people to struggle for their endangered liberties. - It is useless for the Government to attempt to stifle discussion. Discus sion must be had either in public or in secret, and secret discussion is dangerous, and leads to conspiracy. Let our discussions of national questions be open and public; if anything disgraces the American people, it is their craven fear of Fort Lafayette. [Applause.] Do not discuss

Advertisements published in both the Daily and the Weekly SENTIMEL, will be charged the full Daily rates, the war for the preservation of the Union." I denounce that phrase as a delusion, a snare, a trap, a device of the enemy. I deny that there without notice, free.

Marriage Notices 50 cents.

Notices of Festivals, Picnics and Excursions, gotten up

may subject the South to the condition of Poland; but if we do, we must make of ourselves a Rus-Advertisements leaded and placed under the head of sia. Our talk of Union and liberty will be as hol-Special Notices, fitfeen lines or over, will be chaged low as the dispatch, "Order reigns in Warsaw," uttered when freedom lay in its death agonies, bleeding, mangled, crushed and hopeless. It is to be charged at the rate of \$1 50 for each name in the not possible under the free form of our Govern-Daily, and \$2 in the Daily and Weekly, the same to be, ment, to hold one-half of it in subjection to another. If the South is to be subdued by our arms, it is the destruction of the republican govthat talk about the vigorous prosecution of the war. I am not sure I know what it means I heard a person the other day say that he was i favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, of hanging Northern copperheads, of carrying the war to the homes of the Rebel--in fact, as he concluded with a climax of martial feeling, he gest that the general preference of humanity was in favor of eating, whereupon he gave me a savage scowl, and deigning no reply, strode away. I asked a bystander to what regiment the gallant Captain belonged. Oh, said he, he isn't a Captain; he is not an officer in the army at all; he is a contractor. [Great laughter and applause.] So it is generally; you will find that those who are Mr. Richard O'Gorman was then introduced as most eager for the prosecution of the war are him with long and continued applause. He spoke most about fighting prefer to do the least of it. Some of you perhaps know that so far as I am concerned I condemn this war, that I deplore it. that I consider it a reckless waste of heroic blood Mr President and Fellow Citizens: You have I have lifted up my voice for peace when I heard to-day, first of all the proud voice from the thought peace possible, and I believe that from days of old, the voice of your heroic fathers, tell | time to time during the last two years of war an ing you what were the liberties for which they honorable peace, an honorable compromise, fought, and what were the liberties they bequeathed | would have been possible; but now that the war to you. You have heard the voice of the Gov- is in its agony, that we are in the grip and strugernor of the State of New York, calm, prudent, | gle of the figh; now that the enemy is upon the bold as becomes the first officer of a sovereign soil of a neighboring State, I say nothing for State of four millions of people, and a territory peace. When this struggle is over, then will my

ufacture and produce, or purchased by them for The male population there is mostly foreign. armies, except those who buy and sell to the Rebel Government.

not over three feet above water. She was all latter a great crime against generations. reary for sea except coal, and one of the Govern

but he doubted if she drew ten. The reilroads in that vicinity were worn out. One train per day in and out, and a speed of ten jury. Under the orders of the President of the miles per hour, was all that could be run on them. Three weeks since, fifteen miles out of Wilming- jured by a proceeding which that officer admits ton, a trestle work over a ravine gave way. A to be unknown to the law. That protection train of cars filled with soldiers was precipitated which, from its very nature, the State guaran-

outright and many wounded. The Cape Fear river is lined with batteries, and they have four schooners loaded with stone to sink in the channel if the iron-clads-of which they have great fear-attempt to go up; and at a gentle name the act can be described. narrow place in the river they have a heavy cathe schooners.

#### The U. S. Supreme Court and the Cath-Archbishop Hughes, in an address at the St.

John's College, New York, among other things,

"The youg men who participated in the per formance should feel proud to be enabled to raise their voices on the grounds which have been honored by our glorious Washington, and many other of our grandest and most glorious countrymen. He said that many other colleges and institutions like this were needed places where the young men might receive a good education, an education of principle, for without such an education our Constitution is not worth anything. The Constitution is just a piece of parchment written upon, and means just what those who undertake to interpret it think proper to proclaim. The founders of our country wisely divided the Government into the Executive, the Legislative and the Judicinry, and to the Judiciary alone was given the right and the power to interpret and proclaim the true meaning of the Constitution, and many of the troubles which now divide us have arisen from which is the highest judiciary power in the land, and the right interpreter of the Constitution. The Supreme Court resembles in many wars the Catholic Church. She alone had the right to decide and make known to her children what her doctrines mean, the Supreme Court in former years was looked upon, tike the Catholic Church, as infallible. But now everybody interprets the Constitution as he thinks fitting; it has become like the Bible in the hands of the Mormons.

The venerable GULIAN C. VERPLANCE, in the

course of his speech, thus complimented the a force of trained militia, 25,000 or 30,000 There was one more thing, one more subject of praise which came to his mind, and which he could not pass over. It was the renewed vigor and health of their beloved and highly esteemed Archbishop. He was happy to see it, and he hoped it would continue. He had been somewhat of a politician, but had now retired from public life; but he could not help testifying to the great good our worthy prelate had done for the coun try, not only by his efforts and influence abroad but at home, when churches and pulpits of every kind throughout the country had become the theaters for the profession, surely not of peace. good will toward men, he managed to keep his children together and preserve them from the general contagion. By his silence on many occasions, and his teachings on others, he had proud of him and his labors, and he knew that the whole world esteemed him.

Democratic Generals.

Gen. Grant and Gen. Rosecrans are almost the

only prominent Democratic Generals who have

not been sacrificed to the Moloch of Abolition

and it is a significant fact that these splendio

in active service. The people of Illinois and

Gen. Meade, too, the new hero of the Army o

here let me relate a little story which has come to voice of the people and the army, who demanded

my knowledge. Gen. Lafayette sent the key of the recall of McClellan, preferring to try another the Bastile to Gen. Washington, as an interesting "experiment." But he was careful, however,

memorial of the overthrow of tyrangy in France, not to take up any of the Fremonts, Butlers or

and it was hung up at Mount Vernon. I am other officers dictated by the Abolition cabal, credibly informed that the key is missing, and I Bitter experience has taught him their advice was

am further informed that an experiment made fatal, and although he would not take McClel

the old key of the Bastile exactly fits Fort La. other Democrat - Springfield Register.

fayette. [Great applause.] Charles the First

recently at the dead of night, reveals the fact that lan, he did the next best thing, and selected some

and his Minister, the Earl of Strafford, got up a Paris is described as still buoyant over

system of unconditional loyalty, and the people "glorious news from Mexico," and there is not differed from them in opinion, and the result was only the Puebla rose, but there is to be a Puebla

the King lost the people and the people lost the boulevard, a Puebla war ship, a Puebla saddle King, because they beheaded bim. Applause horse, and very likely a Duke de Puebla.

ana soldiers in the hospital list of the 1st division.

C E Wishmyer, co A, 27th; J Bradburn, co C. 27th; Sergt J V Kenton, co F, 27th; C Showalter, co A. 27th; Geo Earl, co C. 27th; Jacob Fillman, co C. 27th; J Smith, co K. 27th; T J Evans, co K 27th; L Hallen, co K, 27th; B F
Kemp, co K, 27th; W M Wells, co G, 27th; B F
Killgore, co D, 27th; G H Stephenson, co D,
mildly suggests: "It is reported in a morning mildly suggests: "It is reported in a morning paper that the Government intends to prosecut Evans, co K 27th; L Hallen, co K, 27th; B T

From the Circinnati Enquirer. Mr. Lincoln and the Ohio Committee. We give to the public, in another part of this THE REFUGEE'S MEANS OF INFORMATION IND ISSUE, the Address of the Committee appointed by the late Democratic Convention of Ohio by the President of the United States, asking the revo-LEVIES-WAR AND FOOD SUPPLIES-ARMY,
NAVY AND DEFENSES OF THE REBELS AT AND
THE CALL OF THE CARMY,
Cation of the sentence by which Mr. Vallandigham was banished from the State; the reply of the President, and the rejoinder of the Commit-

tee. These documents are worthy of examination and preservation, forming an interesting part Beaurort, N. C., June 30, 1863. of the history of these extraordinary times. In the address and rejoinder of the Committee will be found a most able and searching review of the light from Newbern. He is a German by birth. claims to be a citizen of Maryland, and says he is positions assumed by the Executive in respect to and has ever been a Union man. He appears the military arrests made under its authortiv, to quite intelligent, and much confidence is placed gether with a temporate and accurate exposition of the rights of the citizen as secured, or intended to be secured, by the Constitution. We do not When the rebellion broke out he was at work propose to examine at length the statements or at his trade, marble working, at Mobile. Early arguments of the President in response to the in May, 1861, he left there, traveling northward Committee. This has been most satisfactorily till he reached Richmond. At Richmond, for done in the rejoinder. But there is one point some reason unknown to himself, he was refused which, soming from the source it does, is worthy permission to cross the Rebel lines. In June, of notice as opening a novel view of the rights 1861, he left Richmond and went to Wilmington, and powers of Government; we allude to the

to be a foreigner he got off the first and second | to commit. time; but at the last conscription, which took place on the 20th inst., though he had bought a trial, tried, found guilty, sentenced, and the sensick German's certificate of foreign citizenship, tence carried into execution. All the forms which, under the law, constitute a judicial prowhose name he had assumed, it would not an ceeding, were observed in this case; and he is now On the 21st, getting three hours liberty from suffering the penalty which he was condemned to his guards, who were taking him to the jail, he undergo. Yet Mr. Lincoln says: "The military took advantage of it to get, through a friend, a arrests and detentions which have been made, inpass, under a new name, to go to Weldon, cluding those of Mr. Vallandigham, which are not Secreting himself on board of the cars so as not different in principle from the other, have been to be seen by those who would recognize him in for prevention, and not for punishment-as in-Wilmington, he came to Weldon, and then on junctions to stay injury-as proceedings to keep foot, through woods and swamps, he found his the peace-and hence, like proceedings in such way to Newbern. Making himself known to the cases, and for like reasons, they have not been military authorities there, and professing to have accompanied with indictments, or trials by juries a knowledge of how the Anglo Rebel steamers | nor, in a single case, by any punishment whatever run the blockade into Wilmington, he was sent beyond what is purely incidental to the preven-

down here, and is now on board of the United | tion. States steamer State of Georgia-which vessel is | These remarks, so far as they apply to the case here from New Inlet, coaling ship-and will go of Mr. Vallandigham, are manifestly untrue. That gentleman was sentenced to a punishment When we left Wilmington there were seven- "beyond what is purely incidental to the preventeen steamers-blockade runners-lying at tion." The legal analogies with which Mr. Lin the wharves there, five of which are owned by coln seeks to sustain his position do not hold the Rebel Government. All of the steamers had good When it is sought to bind men to keep brought in valuable cargoes. One brought in the peace, or to refrain from doing wrong, they one hundred pieces of brass field artillery, which are not indicted, tried, sentenced and punished he counted on the wharf himself, together with for a specific offense alleged to have been comthe field carriages, caisons, harness, &c.; another | mitted; but probable reasons are shown for the came in loaded entirely with powder; another fear that they may at some future day do some brought, with other merchandise, three hundred thing contrary to public law or private right. cases of Enneld rifles. Several brought cargoes | The proceedings against Mr. Vallandigham, in of bacon, which had its way there from Cincin. all their exterior aspects, had reference to somenati via New York, Liverpool, Nassau and Ber | thing which he was assumed to have done in the muda. He was told a few days before he left | past, not to anything which he might do in the that there was bacon enough it. Wilmington to future; and it is too late in the day now to set last an army of one hundred thousand men a year. up that he is simply bound over to keep the The wharves and warehouses were full of shot, peace

Banishment is punishment; so is incarceration. shell, provisions and clothing, all of English manexcept when it is expressly for the purpose of olding men pending trial for an offense known to the law, with which they are distinctly charged All the natives fit for military duty had volunta- in a preliminary proceeding. Every form of rily gone or had been conscripted into the Rebel | words and argument intended to give a different aspect to the practice, is simply sophistry, and will only be accepted as reason when reason itself Of the gunboats there he has seen but two, one is obscured by party intoxication. Resort to of which was ready for sea and the other was sophistry of so glaring a character is proof equivnearly ready. He had heard of two others some. alent to a confession of the unsoundness of the where on the river, but had no other knowledge | cause in which it is employed; and Mr. Lincoln of them. The one that was aflow mounted five would have done far more respectably had be guns, but was pierced for seven; but as she was admitted the wrong, declared his arrests and im so low in the water they did not think it safe to prisonments acts of force dictated solely by his mount but five. He had measured the length of own will, having in view the general good, and this craft when building, and said it was one hun- expressed his determination, as such, to maintain dred and sixty or seventy five feet in length. She and defend them. To act without the sanction is a flat bottom craft, with sides incl ning out at of law and the Constitution is bad enough; but thirty or forty degrees to three feet above the when the act is done, to seek to justify it by lead line, and inclining inboard the same to the wresting and misinterpreting law and Constitutop. Her sides are of three feet solid oak, plated | tion is worse; for, in addition to the original with two inch iron plates fore and aft, and then wrong, there is the false construction grown into outside of that two inch plates up and down, a precedent, threatening to be fruitful of future making four inches armor. This armor extends injuries and acts of injustice. The former may three feet below the water line. Her ports are be simply an offense against an individual; the

Mr. Lincoln is "unable to perceive an insult to ernment steamers-the Cornubia-was to leave | Ohio in the case of Mr. Vallandigham." Mr. Wilmington on the 22d inst for Bermuda for a Lincoln has not, probably, at this time, a very cargo for the gunboat. She was said to draw accurate percention of the nature of a political twelve feet water with coal and stores on board; insult. The people of Ohio, by their Constitu tion, stand pledged, all to each, to defend, with the whole power of the State, against illegal in-United States, Mr. Vallandigham has been ininto the ravine, and four hundred men were killed | tees to every citizen who stands uncharged with crime under the State or National laws, has been violated; and if this is not an insult and an offense against the sovereignty of the State, it would be interesting to know by what milder and more

But Mr. Lincoln seems as little capable to ble all ready, with buoys attached, which they comprehend the nature of a personal as a corcan stretch across the river in an hour. Abreast porate insult, as appears by the propositions with of it, on each bank, are heavy batteries The which his reply to the Committee closes. The only defenses of the town are on the river. There members of that Committee are gentlemen as are but few troops in the vicinity. The river able, as honorable, as well instructed in the na batteries and cable he has himself seen, also ture and principles of government, as estimable in all the relations of life, as high n the esteem of their fellow citizens, as polished in their manners, and as well conversant in the rules of social and official intercourse as himself; and yet he takes occasion to offer them a gratuitous insult, including an impeachment of their loyalty, in the form of propositions for the restoration of Mr. Vallandigham. They went to the Capital to present upon its own merits the case of a man who had been treated with great injustice, and in whose person the sovereignty of the State had been insulted; and, in response to their representations, he informs them that if they will subscribe to certain opinions and do certain acts which he prescribes, he will accept this as a consideration for doing that which otherwise he refuses to do: justice to the injured parties. If, as he contends, Mr. Vallandigham was properly restrained, it would be difficult to show by the Constitution what right Mr. Lincoln had to de mand a bribe for setting him at liberty, and, if he was not properly restrained, the impudence of a proposition demanding a consideration for doing an act of justice is as glaring as its foolishness. In any aspect in which the thing may be viewed, it savors more of the cunning and disthe fact that the causes which gave rise to them of a statesman, such as in these terrible times have never been decided by the Supreme Court, should stand at the helm of our tempest-tossed Commonwealth.

# The States Must Arm.

Each State Government, says the Ledger of yesterday, should organize and discipline a militia force to be kept constantly ready for service in its defense or that of the General Government. By these means we shall always have prepared for the emergency an army which can be depended upon to use at the critical period of the war. and nicke victory certain. If we had possessed number, to hurl upon the flank of Lee in the late batties, the defeat and destruction of his army would have been certain, and at much less loss of life than it has cost us. The present wasteful system of raising troops for an emergency must cease. With a proper reserve force, so many emergencies would not arise. With a disciplined militia reserve, no force would have run the risk of invading the loyal border States. The rebellion would be kept entirely on its own soil, and our armies would not be stopped in their progress just at the critical juncture, as it so frequently has been for the want of sufficient reinforcement This is precisely the doctrine we have preached for the last fortnight. It is the doctrine on which Governors Seymour and Parker have acted months ago. The Constitution makes the Governor Commander in Chief of the militia, and the proved himself true to his country, and the law prescribes the very mode in and organized. law prescribes the very mode in which the militia It is one of the advantages of our Federal system that each State has the means of its own de fense, and that the States can thus co-operate with the Government in Washington. But the We find the names of the following Indi- new fungled theories of centralism, and the dictatorial powers assumed by the President, aim at the destruction of the power of the States, and would reduce them to provinces utterly dependent on what protection they may receive from the Pederal army —[Philadelphia Age.

C. 27th; N D F Terhune, 27th, leg; A Jones, co H, 27th; John Larkin, co F, 27th; Wm Dove, co E, 27th; J M Seibert, co D, 27th; Wm Weakley, co G, 27th.

The Government will do much better if it will prosecute the war.

The French Occupation of Mexico.

The announcement of the occupation of the city of Mexico by the French army is an event THE BATTLES OF GETTYSBURG-NO GENERAL ENwhich, were the United States not engulfed in a civil war, would agitate this country from the center to the circumference. In fact, did this war not exist, this French scheme of invasion would not have been devised; or, if persisted in, would have been opposed by tens of thousands of armed men, leaping over the borders of the great neighboring republic. By seeming to acquiesce, this Government apparently abandons the "Monroe doctrine," which, from the carliest days of the republic, has constituted a cardinal point in the creed of every American. We submit to what will eventually prove, in all proba bility, the establishment of a monarchy on our days have justified the good opinion expressed southern boundary. We suffer the Democratic of him in my letter of July 1. All his disposiprinciple in Mexico to be crushed out, while the tions thus far have been marked by excellent old ecclesiastical, or church party, is reinstated judgment, coolness, and more than ordinary mili on its ruins, through the aid of Louis Napoleon. tary sagacity. Reduced as it is in numbers, the Its representatives already offer their allegionce, Army of the Potomac is by no means the vast though this was hardly necessary, inasmuch as body of men that it was in the Penirsular cam Marquez, their acknowledged military leader, prign; and it is possible that, with the experience has, from the first appearance of the French which Gen. Meade has gained during an active forces, co operated zealously with all the troops campaign of two years' duration, he may be able

yoke on the neck of his countrymen. so often given, that he does not desire to im | and the fact that he held a council of war with pose on the Mexican people, a government of them on the battle field on the night of the 2d their own choice. In the letter to General Fo inst. (Thursday), and the result of that council, rey, congratulating that officer on the success to which I will allude presently, show that matachieved at Puebla, the French Emperor says ters are moving along harmoniously and in puryet again:

any party whatever."

a faction bitterly opposed to President Juarez, the movements of Gen. Lee for the last three which would welcome the conqueror. Agreea bly to the assumed wish of the "Mexican peo- prehensions. ple," thus expressed, he could establish a Government precisely in accordance with their de- lation of events to the previous evening. It was sire. The platform of this party, now des then evident that Gen Lee's movements toward tined to enjoy the royal favor, may he thus epi- Harrisburg had been feints; that his columns were

church revenues, and the re establishment of not be the raw and undisciplined levies of Pennformer exactions.

cial rights of the church and the army. ligion as the religion of the State.

4. The censorship of the press. 5. The maintenance of a hight-

6. The exclusive system of emigration, discrim inating against those who are not of the Romish

ent only to the ch

It is likely to accord well with the nolicy of the capital. The developments of the last three days French Emperor, and no doubt its adoption, or show how far he has succeeded in this design. He something equivalent, will be expected to exert a has compelled Gen Meade to bring his army into happy effect upon the ecclesiastical relations of Pennsylvania, eighty miles from Washington. Louis Napoleon and Pius IX.

formed that the garrison of the national capital, such a manner as to weary and harass the Union numbering about 20,000 men, have taken posi- troops, without bringing on a general engage tion in the neighborhood of that city, while the ment. For I have the facts which enable me to government has been removed to San Luis Po- say that neither on Wednesday, Thursday, Fri tosi, some 200 miles north, and nearly due west day nor Saturday of last week, were there from Tampico. This course is one evidently more than 40,000 Confederate troops engaged; suggested by military prudence. The utter ex. while on each day, except Saturday, the whole haustion of the resources of the people renders it of Meade's army has been either fighting or impossible to protract an organized resistance to marching. the French arms. Therefore a guerrilla warfare On each of those days it was the Confederates is resorted to with the evident design of harrass- who assumed the offensive, and all that General ing the French by cutting up their communica- Meade did was to act on the defensive, and to tions with the seaboard, and plundering trains. maintain his ground. In all his dispatches It persisted in, serious annoyance may be occa- (which, by the way, are marked with admirable sioned, especially should any considerable num- modesty, and are entirely free from bombast,) he ber of the States long withhold their allegiance, uniformly speaks of having "handsomely repelled rendering necessary the employment of a large the attacks of the enemy;" or, "On each occa-army. The occupation of the capital is likely to sion the enemy were repulsed with great slaughprove only a step preliminary to the work of sub- ter," or language of similar import. On no 02ugation; but everything depends on the spirit of casion does he speak of our troops advancing to the Mexicans. Probably they can be much easier | the charge, or seeking to drive the enemy from cajoled, than forced, into submission .- [N. Y. his positions. The only exception to this was on Journal of Commerce.

# What Gen. Stuart Says.

The Baltimore correspondent of the Herald notices the arrival there of a gentleman, (a resi- for I knew and highly respected him. He was a dent of Emmettsburg, Md.,) who had been taken brave and gallant officer, and his loss will not be prisoner and paroled by the Rebels. This gentleman says he was placed under close surveillance by Gen. J. E B. Stuart, on Sunday, and from 150 guns, and then assaulted my left and informed that he could not quit the town. Otherwise no restrictions were placed upon his ac-

On that day he had a long conversation with he says, found Gen Lee still in force in his front. Gen. Stuart. That officer informed him that he On the 4th, at 7 A. M., Gen. Meade says, "The had no doubt the Northern newspapers would enemy has withdrawn from his position of Friday" claim the result of the battles of the three pre (not that he had driven him.) At noon he receding days as a victory, because Gen. Lee bad retired from before Gettysburg. "But," said he, had driven the enemy out of Getrysburg. Had before three days more they will play another this been the case, he would have had something tune. In those engagements Gen. Lee has ac- to say about the gallant conduct of his troops in complished exactly what he intended, and if the making the assault.) Union army follow us now, it will be they who It was reported here yesterday, on the authorwill never return to their capital, and not we. I ity of the War Department-and the statement can tell you this much: Gen. Lee is not retreat- was probably telegraphed to you-that, on Sating, and will not leave the north side of the Pototomac until he has accomplished that for which he mac, having been entirely defeated. There was

passes in the South Mountain were held by Union | September last. troops is entirely inaccurate. On the other hand, all of those passes have been held all the time by have been trumpeted over the land as great Union strong detachments of General Lee's army. It victories. They may be so, but not in the sense was through these passes that the mails from that the War Department means to imply. They Richmond to the Rebel army were transported have not even resulted in crippling Gen. Lee's every day.

# Disection of Rebeldom.

made yesterday, in our remarks on the fall of and this circumstance renders many of the brig-Vicksburg, viz: that "the possession of the Missis | ades and regiments much less efficient. We have sippi by the Union forces cut the Confederacy lost very heavily, too, of the rank and file. On square in two, that the west part of the Mississippi the other hand, the published accounts of the being equal in extent to what is left on the east." This statement, however, is literally correct, as is stated that our loss is 20,000, and that of the

he following figures will show:	
rea of Arkansasrea of Louisiana	52,198 41,255 237,504
Total That is the territory cut off. The follow	
labamaeorgia	50,722 58,000
dississippi	47,156
orth Carolina (four-fifths)irginia (two-thirds)	41,000
ennessee (one-half)	40,000
THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER.	

the Mississippi by the national forces cuts the Con- with him a very large pontoon train. The refederacy square in two, there being about three ported capture of long supply trains belonging to hundred and thirty thousand square miles in each | Gen. Lee's army is entirely a fabrication. No

Louislana's Proposal to Come Back.
The New York Express, on the authority of an unimpeachable letter from Washington, stated

Washington proposed to the President the organ-near Gettysburg; of the capture of 20,000 Rebel iz tion of the State to return to the Union, pro- prisoners; of whole Rebel brigades laying down vided the State could be admitted as she was their arms and coming into our lines to surren when the ordinance of secession was by fraud and force imposed upon her. The President gave bringing in daily, not merely hundreds of prison no manly reply, but shuffled off the commis- ers, but prisoners by thousands; of the mounsioners. Mr. Secretary Seward, in his White tains being full of the stragglers from Lee's de-House speech, reported by telegraph, confirmed in substance the statement of the Express, thus:

anoralized army; of the destruction by General French of Lee's pontoon bridge over the Potomac at Williamsport; of Lee's retreat being cut off; from our national firmament, but now we are to feated, but utterly routed; that his army can wandering in darkness, returning to the galaxy written to him to hasten back to Richmond, for in which it belonged. Missouri had been for a that he could not send him any reinforcements. firmly set in the national coronet. Kentucky had killed; that the Union troops are in possession almost been torn from the magic circle; but its of Hagerstown; and that Jeff. Davis has sent steadfastness was now assured. It will not be to Mr. Lincoln abject proposate of peace. In all long before Tennessee will be numbered again of the above stories there is not one word of among the loval States, nor Arkansas shall be truth. Gen. Lee is not defeated; we have cap-

### From Washington.

GAGEMENT OR DECISIVE ACTION YET FOUGHT-RIDICULOUS STORIES ABOUT LEE'S DEFEAT-CONFEDERATE MOVEMENT FROM GETTYSBUBG ACROSS SOUTH MOUNTAIN TOWARD ANTIETAM-CONCENTRATION OF UNION FORCES AT FREDER-ICK TO FIGHT LEE-THE PANIC AT WASHING-

Special Correspondence of the Chiacgo Times. WASHINGTON, July 6.

Gen. Meade's movements during the last five at his command, laboring to place a despotic to maneuver it successfully. He is fortunate in possessing the confidence and esteem of all the But Louis Napoleon reiterates the assurance commanders of corps and Generals of divisions: suance of a well-digested plan. Still, it is too much to say that Gen. Meade's success is certain. pose on the Mexicans a government contrary to He is fighting the most wilv and astute of the their wish, or to make our success a triumph for | Confederate Generals, who is in command of a body of troops probably superior to his in num-He knew that there existed within the republic bers, and certainly their equals in discipline. And days are such as may well give rise to grave ap-

My letter of the 3d inst. brought down the removing on Gettysburg; and that the troops with 1. The inviolability of all church property and which he would first come into contact would sylvania militia under Gen. Couch, but the old 2. The re-establishment of the fueros, or spe- antagonists of Longstreet and Jackson, the vetrans of the Army of the Potomac. It was evi-3. The restoration of the Roman Catholic re. dent. too, that this circumstance was what Gen. Lee had desired above all things and that for which he had been maneuvering for the last week or ten days. Had the Army of the Potomac remained at or near Washington, it would have formed a serious, perhaps an inseperable barrier to his enterance into this city. Whatever ar-7. The establishment of a central dictatorship, mies he might encounter first, he would still have to fight that at the last All his maneuvers. 8. The restoration of a monarchy in Mexico, therefore, have been directed to one object, nameor the establishment of a European protectorate. Iv: to draw away from Washington the only army This is better known as the Plan of Tacubaya. that could be depended on for the defense of the There, at Gettysburg, for the last four days, Gen. By the latest advices from Mexico we are in- Lee has been operating against Meade's army in

the first inst., when Gen. Revnolds was advancing to take up a position. He did then seek to The Rebel View of the Late Battles- bring on a general engagement; but his conduct was rash, he exceeded his orders, and he paid the penalty of doing so. And I say this in sadness. easily replaced. In his dispatches of the 3d, at 8 P. M. Gen. Meade says: "The enemy opened center twice, being handsomely repulsed. After repelling the assault." Gen. Meade thought the enemy might be retreating; but a reconnoisance, ports, "We now hold Gettysburg," (not that he

Gen. Stuart had at Emmettsburg 15,000 cav- is, during Saturday Gen. Lee was engaged in alry, in splendid condition. They left that place moving his troops to a point on the South Mounin the course of the day, on receipt of a dispatch tains fifteen miles southwest of Gettysburg, where from Gen. Lee. They were the last Rebel troops he is concentrating his whole army, and where seen near Emmettsburg, or at any point east of he expects Gen. Meade will advance to attack the base of the South Mountain. I am unable to him. It is a position of great natural strength, say now whether Gen. Lee's army has moved as far as Hagerstown or not. But this I know, that burg, his engineers have been fortifying it. It is if he desired to do so on Saturday or Sunday he could and has done so; for the report that the north of the battle field of South Mountain in

The results of the fighting of the last four days army in any degree, much less in his defeat. On the other hand, they have greatly weakened our A correspondent calls in question a statement army. Our loss in officers has been very great, losses on both sides are gross exaggerations. It enemy is 30,000, and that we have taken 18,000 prisoners. The fact is, the loss of the enemy, excepting prisoners and killed, is not known at all. We have captured 4,000 prisoners-not 500 more or less. We have lost quite as many, who have been taken by the enemy. Of the 11th corps alone, more than 2,000 were taken. Our loss in killed and wounded is about 10,000-not a man more than that. We have buried several hundred of the enemy-certainly not 1,000 in all. It is probable that the enemy's loss is about equal to our own. I have these facts from the

very highest authority There is no indication that Gen. Lee is retreating, or that he will do so at present. The destruction of the pontoon bridge at Williamsport It will, therefore, be seen that the possession of is a matter of no concern to him, as he carries such capture has taken place.

WASHINGTON, July 8. Before this letter can reach you, you will have some days since that Louisiana commissioners in received terrible accounts by telegraph of the We have seen the stars one by one falling away and others to the effect that Lee is not only dewitness the joyful sight of star after star, after never get back to Virginia; that Jeff. Davis has while obscured, but it now shines with redoubled and that he always disapproved of the invasion brightness. Maryland had wavered, it is now of the North; that Longstreet and Ewell are both again represented in the halls of Congress. Louisisma had already asked for recognition upon the
old basis, and the Old North State would soon
follow suit.

Truth. Gen. Lee is not defeated; we have captured exactly 7,000 prisoners, including the 4,000
mentioned in my last letter, and not a man more,
and we have lost quite as many; we have capfollow suit.

# WHOLE NO. 1,254,

single whole wagon train; the mountains are not full of stragglers, because there are no stragglers in Gen. Lee's army, in consequence of the ad-mirable discipline which he has maintained; Gen. Lee's pontoon bridge over the Potomac at Williamsport was not destroyed or injured; Lee's line of retreat is open, and always has been, but he is not retreating; Gen. Lee has not been summoned by Jeft Davis, or by any one else, to re turn to Richmond; neither Longstreet nor Ewell is killed; there are no troops at or near Hagerstown; and no proposals of peace of any kind have been sent to the Administration.

My letter of July 6 gave you the prognosis of Gen Lee's movements since he left Gettysburg. The movement of his columns from that place across the South Mountain, toward Hagerstown and Hooneshore, which took place on Saturday last, was executed with great deliberation and in perfect on an On Sunday, July 5th, his whole army occupied the crest of the South Mountain. along a line ten miles in extent, five mlles north and five miles worth of the Pennsylvania State line. Posted thus, they hold every pass in these mountains.

On the same day, at 2 o'clock in the morning, Gen. Stuart's cavalry, 35,000 in number, arrived at Emmittsburg, in Marvland (just below the Pennsylvania State lide and eight miles southwest of Gettysburg, a place indeed just at the foot of the eastern slope of the South Mountain,) and began to pass through that place, marching westward. They moved along at a brisk walk, sometimes trotting, and it was between 11 and 12 o'clock at noon before they had all passed through. I have this account from a gentleman whom I know, who saw them, and who conversed with Gen Stuart, who stopped there to breakfast. Gen. Stuart assured him that he had received the Richmond papers daily, and letters from Richmond daily, ever since General Lee's army had crossed the Potomac; and he spoke, incidentally, of Col. Imboden being at Williamsport with a strong force of cavalry, for the express purpose of protecting the bridge there From what Gen. Stuart and his officers said, my informant is con vinced that Gen. Lee intends to hold the South Mountain, and probably to move along its crest to Boonesboro, keeping Hagerstown and Williamsport on his right, and to fight the decisive battle near the old battle field of Antietam. He has, or had before the battles at Gettysburg, fully

120,000 troops, and he expects reinforcements. The New York Herald of July 7 contained a statement to the effect that 50,000 of Bragg's late army, and 30,000 of Beauregards troops, had moved respectively from Shelbyville and Charleston to Culpepper, where they were massed about ten days ago; and that these 80,000 troops were designed to reinforce Gen. Lee. I find, on inquiry in the proper quarter, that there is reason though my information puts the number of troops sent from Bragg's army at 30,000, and those from Beauregard at 20,000. I learn, in addition. however, that it is understood here that these 50,000 troops advanced last week from Culpepper to Martinsburg, by the way of Warrenton and Winchester; that they were crossing the Potomac at Williamsport on Sunday last; and that, on Monday, they were marching on Hagerstown. If this report proves correct, it will swell Gen Lee's forces at least to 150,000 troops, and enable

him to make a formidable stand at Antietam. Gen. Meade's movements, during the last four days, have been marked by the same good judg ment and promptitude which characterized them during the whole of last week. On Sunday, Monday and yestertay, he moved his army rapid ly from Gettysburg southward, to a line of which the left rests on Frederick city, fifteen miles southeast of Boonesboro, and the right on Westminster, thirty miles southeast of that point on the South Mountain, where Gen. Lee's rear was supposed to be. This would make Gen Meade's line twenty miles long. But there were indications yesterday that he was concentrating all his forces at Frederick. The Baltimore newspapers of vesterday also state that all the troops in Schenck's department there, including the famous New York 7th regiment, are being sent to Frederick to join Meade's army. And, as Gen. Couch is also moving from Harrisburg towards Frederick, with the Pennsylvania militia and the New York troops lately at Harrisburg, the probability is that Gen. Meade will find himself, in a few days, at the head of a body of troops numerically stronger than those with which General

McClellan fought the first battle of Antietam. Indeed, the Administration is now doing for the first time what it has never done before, and without which military success is impossible. It is concentrating its forces at the point where a decisive battle is to be fought. It would be im-proper for me to say more. But, if what I have heard be correct, your readers may take the last statement in its fullest and most comprehensive sense. Gen. Meade, therefore, will have the best opportunity ever afforded to any Union General of defeating a Confederate army, even if Gen. Lee is reinforced as indicated above.

Now that it is all over, I may say that, while the fighting at Gettysburg was in progress, there was great alarm among the officials here lest Meade's army, the sole defense of the Capital, should be defeated. Such a contingency, it was felt, was by no means improbable. In order to provide for it, therefore, "the Government" :eriously thought of leaving Washington in steamers, and of sailing to New York or Boston; and some preparations were actually made for the hegira-The panic was quickly communicated to the foreign Ministers. Some of them had already left the city. Others made preparations for removal. The French Minister, as lately as the 4th inst., telegraphed to New York for a French war vessel to remove the effects of the Legation to New York. The vessel arrived here yesterday, and its officers and crew, whenever they appear on the avenue, are the observed of all observers. M. Mercier had employed the interval in packing up everything belonging to the Legation. He really believed that Washington was in danger of being captured, perhaps sacked and burned. He could only have derived his information from the Secretary of State and the President, and they must have believed that Meade was in great danger of defeat. But Meade has shown himself to be a good General. The danger is not yet over. But, with all the troops sent to his aid, General Meade is far more likely to defeat Gen. Lee than he was to do so at Gettysburg. If he does, then the danger to Washington is past, and "the Goverument" will remain here. Mr. Lincoln's Story.

The Washington Chronicle, edited by John W Forney, advises the people to "have faith in the Administration" and all will be well." Mr Lincoln, before his election, used to tell, with inimitable manner, the story of "Brudder Bolah," touching this very story of "faith." The story, of course, owed much of its fun to Mr. Lincoln's peculiar style of relating it, and its substance was to the following effect: One night at a negro meeting house, a stove

which had been heated till it was red, fell over, threatening the destruction of the meeting house. Consternation fell upon the congregation; men shrieked, women fainted, and men were cautious in approaching the smoking furnace. The old African who was officiating, however, like Col. Forney, thought of faith as the certain remedy for the threatened evil, so he exclaimed to the leader of the congregation, who was standing near the stove, but deterred from any effort to right it-"Hab faith, hab faith, brudder Bolah! only hab faith, and the Lord won't let that stove burn you!" Brother Bolah believed; his faith overcome all his fears; he grasped the stove, but suddenly withdrawing his blistered hands he turned to the venerable preacher and responsive ly exclaimed, "De h—ll he wou't! de h—ll he

Col. Forney can make the application which Mr. Lincoln was wont to do when he told this story on the "circuit."-[Chicago Post. A PUBLIC MEETING FOR PEACE.-Now is the

time for peace making. It is legitimate to talk about peace now that we are victorious. The merchants of this city ought to hold a public meeting at once, and send a committee to President Lincoln to urge him to offer an amnesty to all the Rebels, except Jeff. Davis and other leaders, if they will lay down their arms and return to the Union. We are victorious, and can afford to be magnanimous. The Rebels are badly beaten. and will probably accept our terms. It is silly to talk about a war of extermination or annihilation. We have had fighting enough to convince the Rebels that the Union must and shall be preserved. Let us now invite them to re-enter it and bury the hatchet. Who will make the first move for this meeting? It ought not to be a niggerhead affair or a copperhead affair, but a genuine expression of the sentiments of our mercantile classes. As such it cannot be without its influences upon public events, and its originators will merit the gratitude of the country.—[New